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COURSE: BIC (I)

SUBJECT: Substantive Components of Foreign Intelligence HOURS: 2½

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

INSTRUCTOR: 25X1A9A

OBJECTIVES OF INSTRUCTION: To review the elements of information for intelligence required in assessing the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations; to show their inter-dependence and relationships; to examine current IAC progress in providing strategic intelligence to high-level planners and policy makers of our government.

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATION: The strategic components: geographic, transportation/telecommunications, sociological, political, economic, scientific/technical, armed forces, and biographical are briefly reviewed to point out the usefulness of the elements of information which comprise each one. Emphasized throughout is the fact that in the estimative process no one of the components can provide meaningful intelligence alone, but must be considered in relation to the others. In conclusion, the most recent progress reports of the Intelligence Advisory Committee are discussed, and the allocation of production responsibilities is explained.

SUBJECTS WITH WHICH COORDINATION IS REQUIRED: Intelligence: Its Scope and Perspective; Military Intelligence; Intelligence and the OCB; Map and Photo Intelligence; the area survey series; the students' individual area study; lectures on the economic, scientific, and military capabilities of the U.S.S.R.
REFERENCES:

REMARKS: SIS Manual: Principles of Strategic Intelligence; NIS Standard Instructions.

OUTLINE

I. Introduction: A review of the nature and purpose of strategic intelligence.

- A. Capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations must constantly be considered by strategic planners and operational commanders.
- B. Strategic intelligence as represented by the eight components is a vast store of basic, current, and estimative data to which all agencies of the intelligence community contribute according to their capabilities, and from which all draw according to their needs.
- C. No one component stands alone; all are mutually supporting.

II. The Components of Strategic Intelligence: Intelligence as Knowledge.

- A. Geographic intelligence emphasizes the physical and cultural aspects of any foreign country as a possible scene of military operations.
 - 1. Tri-elemental warfare (ground, sea, and air) have introduced new detailed requirements in hitherto unexplored areas of the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere.
 - 2. An example of these requirements is found in the polar regions.
- B. Transportation intelligence is more than basic data on railroads, highways, ships, pipelines, and civil air facilities.
 - 1. It is closely related to economic power potential.
 - 2. It must be carefully assessed in regard to logistic support in military operations.
- C. Telecommunications intelligence is vital to accurate assessment of both domestic economy and military operations.
 - 1. Telegraph, telephone, cable, radio, and television communications represent strength and weakness (vulnerability).
 - 2. Communications intelligence is a potent weapon in its own right: A collection method through cryptography and traffic analysis.
- D. Sociological intelligence has attained new significance because of U. S. relations with foreign peoples.

2. Its manpower element is essential to estimates of military strength.
3. Understanding foreign people in the sine qua non of psychological operations.

E. Political intelligence embraces more than governmental structure and political dynamics.

1. Included here are the intelligence services of foreign nations: their organization, operating methods, and general mission.
2. The objectives of foreign and domestic policies determine a nation's grand strategy - a vital consideration for U. S. security.

F. Economic intelligence is the basis for offensive and defensive economic warfare.

1. It indicates both capacity and preparation for war.
2. Its techniques provide valuable means for collection of data otherwise difficult to obtain.

G. Scientific/Technical intelligence is concerned both with pure and applied scientific research and development.

1. The technical aspects of modern warfare, from drawing board to hardware, are increasingly important.
2. Biological, chemical, and radiological (atomic) warfare give new responsibilities to the intelligence community.

H. Armed Forces intelligence includes an assessment of the total military power of a foreign nation, as well as detailed information on each arm.

(Very little time is spent on this component since the subject is covered in detail by the lecture on Military Intelligence.)

I. Biographical intelligence is a necessary supplement to the other components. It is treated singly here merely to describe common aspects of intelligence concern, whether the subject is a politician, scholar, scientist, or general.

1. Basic biographic data is not enough.
2. How a man thinks and acts, and the way on which he is influenced by environment, training, and personal habits give additional meaning in assessing his work or in dealing with him.

III. Responsibilities for Production.

A. Duplication of effort is avoided by allocating responsibilities through NSC Intelligence Directives.

1. The NIS program is set up according to agency capabilities.
2. Cooperation, not competition, is the goal.
3. The need for departmental intelligence is recognized; the need for coordination is provided.

IV. Current Progress in Providing Intelligence.

A. The most recent progress report of the Intelligence Advisory Committee serves as a basis for discussion of achievements and frustrations.

(This section is included more for information than mastery of content. Students do not take notes, since the classification is Top Secret.)

CLASSROOM MATERIALS

Student notebooks contain copies of the NIS outline (condensed) for each of the strategic components.

Reference is made to these outlines in the course of the lecture, questions on particular items are invited and briefly discussed.

A copy of this outline is attached.